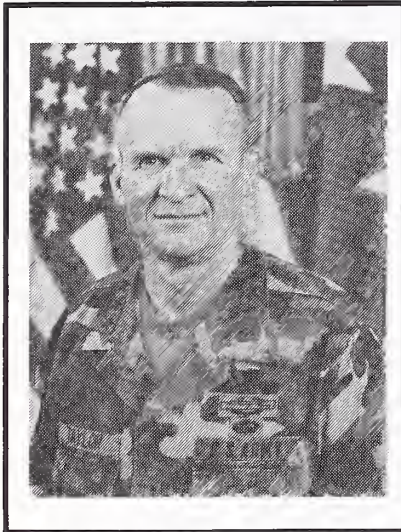


D101.2
H76

*Fifty
Years*
of excellence



THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED TO ALL OF THE MEN AND WOMEN,
BOTH MILITARY AND CIVILIAN, PAST AND PRESENT, WHO HAVE
FAITHFULLY SERVED III CORPS AND FORT HOOD DURING ITS
PROUD FIFTY YEAR HISTORY.



LTG H. G. TAYLOR
COMMANDING GENERAL



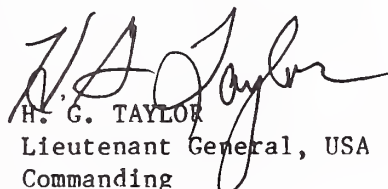
50TH ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

As Fort Hood marks its Golden Anniversary, we can look with pride on the accomplishments of its soldiers and civilian workers. Its personnel have defended our nation, preserved freedom and provided humanitarian aid since the early days of the Tank Destroyers. Today, as in the past, we continue to perform these vital missions.

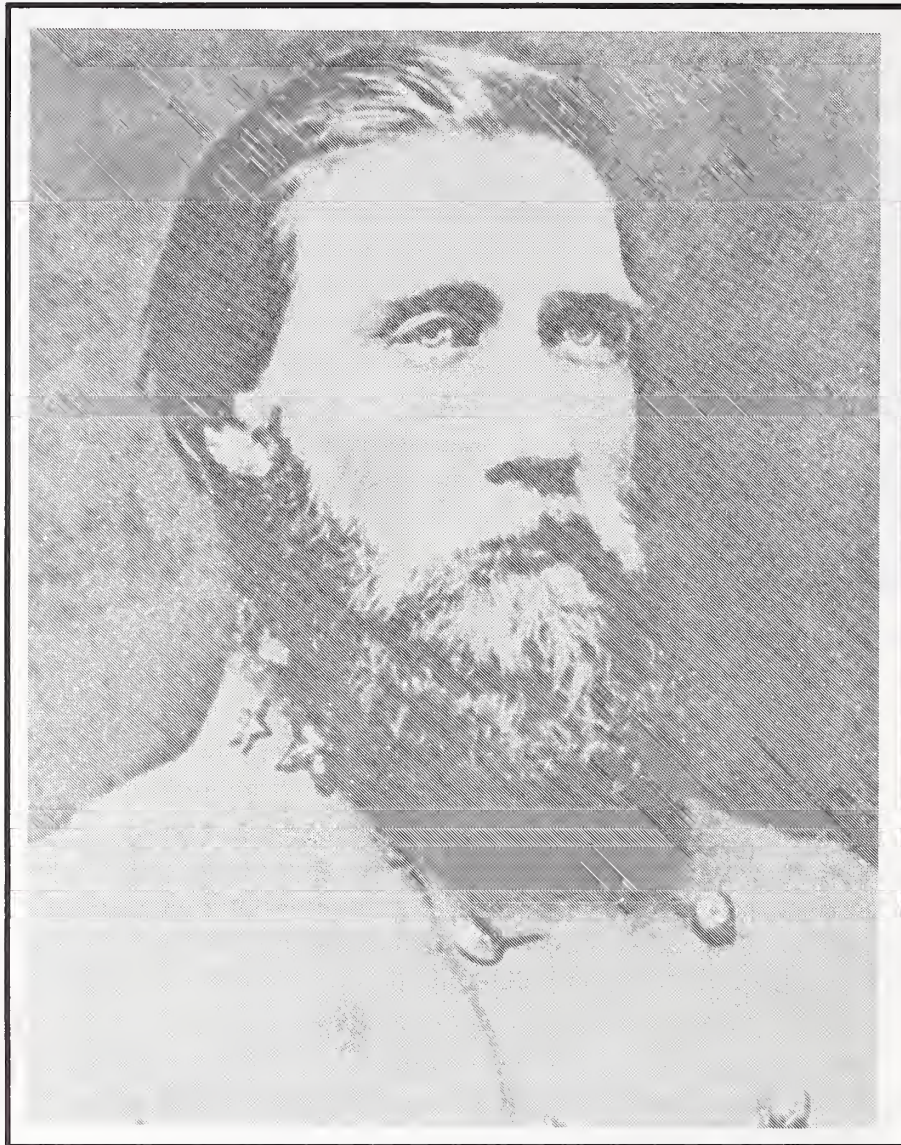
Even though the Cold War has ended, we recognize from experience the need for vigilance and combat readiness. This demands vigorous training, high standards and personal sacrifice from all our ranks. The outstanding efforts of Fort Hood personnel to maintain and improve our readiness posture has been a significant contribution to the military strength of our nation.

The contribution each Fort Hood soldier makes would not be possible without the support of our families and the surrounding communities. From the beginning, they have given us their full support and understanding.

As we celebrate 50 years of solid achievement, we can look forward with confidence to a future of continued growth, accomplishment and service to our nation.


H. G. TAYLOR
Lieutenant General, USA
Commanding





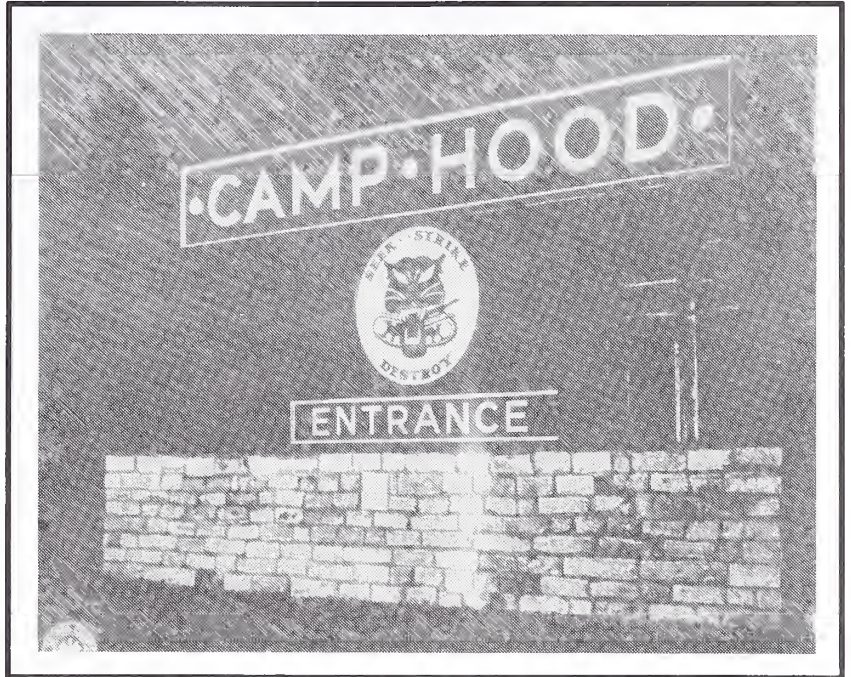
GENERAL JOHN BELL HOOD

John Bell Hood (1831-1879), American soldier and Lieutenant General in the Confederate Army, was born in Owingville, Kentucky, and graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1853. Hood served as a cavalry officer in service against the Indians. In 1861 he resigned his commission to join the Confederate Army. He was quickly promoted to Brigadier General and placed in command of the famous Texas Brigade of the Army of Northern Virginia. At Gettysburg he commanded a division under Longstreet and was severely wounded. Later in 1863 he served with the Army of Tennessee as a division commander and was again wounded at the Battle of Chickamauga. This wound resulted in the amputation of his leg. In 1864 he was placed in command of the Army of Tennessee and opposed Sherman's Army during the infamous "March to the Sea." After the war Hood became a businessman in New Orleans where he died of yellow fever on August 30, 1879.

FORT HOOD

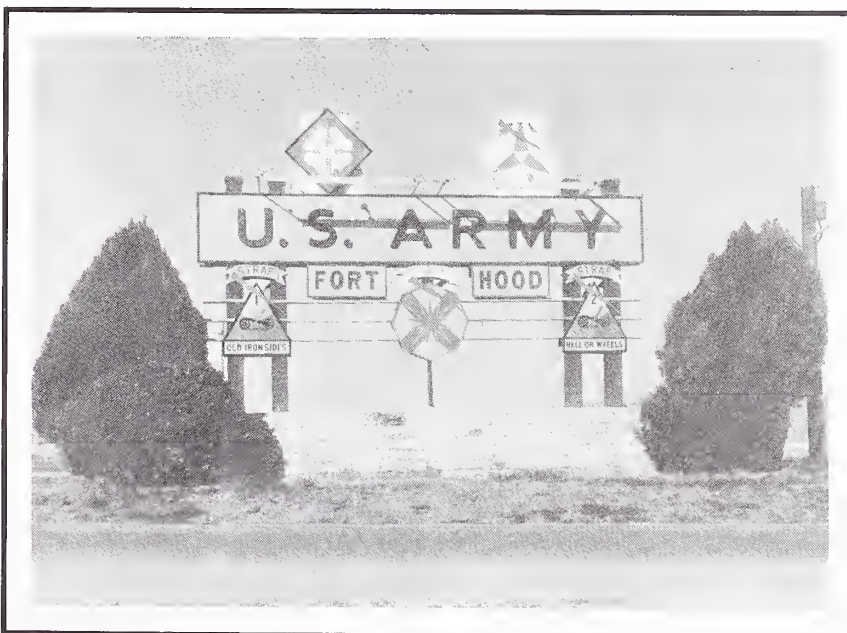
On January 15, 1942, the War Department announced the selection of Central Texas as the site for the Tank Destroyer Tactical and Firing Center. An initial acquisition of 108,000 acres was made, and it was estimated that the camp would cost \$22,800,000 for the land, facilities, and development of utilities. The date of completion was set for August 15, 1942.

In mid-August the camp was occupied and the official opening took place on September 18, 1942. The original facilities provided housing and training sites for nearly 38,000 troops. In January 1943, an additional 16,000 acres in Bell County and 34,943 acres in Coryell County near Gatesville were purchased. The site near Gatesville was known as the sub-camp and later as North Fort Hood.



ON JANUARY 15, 1942 KILLEEN WAS SELECTED AS THE SITE FOR THE TANK DESTROYER TACTICAL AND FIRING CENTER.

During the war years, North Fort Hood housed nearly 40,000 troops and 4,000 prisoners of war, and was the site for the southern branch of the United States Disciplinary Barracks.



IN MID-1954, III CORPS MOVED TO FORT HOOD FROM CALIFORNIA.

At the end of 1942, there were about 45,000 troops living and training at Camp Hood. Camp Hood reached its peak population of almost 95,000 troops in late June 1943. These strengths were maintained until early 1944.

In 1944 the number of tank destroyer battalions in training at Camp Hood declined rapidly. They were replaced by field artillery battalions and the Infantry Replacement



IN AUGUST 1942 CAMP HOOD WAS OFFICIALLY OPENED AND BECAME THE HOME FOR NEARLY 38,000 TROOPS.

Training Center in March 1944. By September, the Infantry Center was the largest activity on post, reaching a peak of 31,545 troops. The total camp population on last day of 1944 was 50,228.

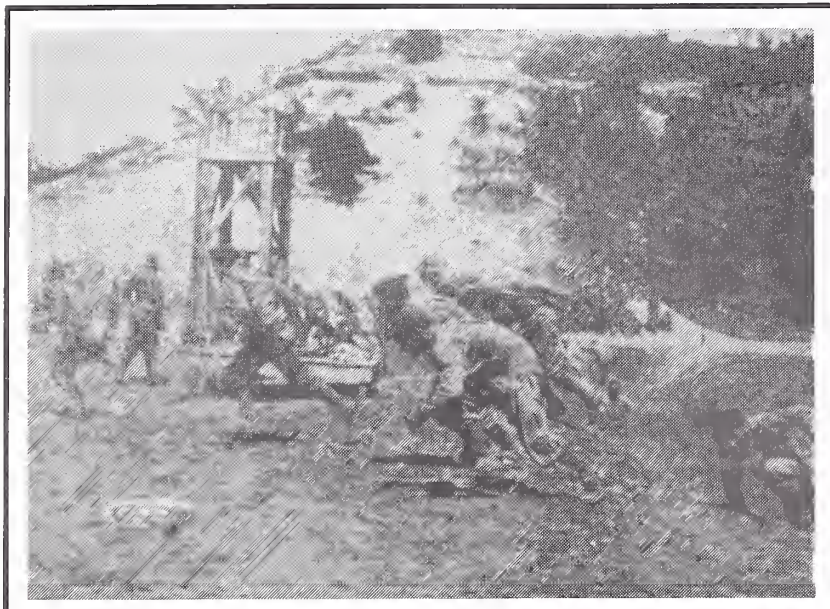


IN SEPTEMBER 1944 INFANTRY TRAINING WAS THE PRIMARY MISSION OF CAMP HOOD.

The last year of World War II saw a major shift of emphasis in Camp Hood's mission and a drastic reduction in population. As the war came to an end, the training of troops slowed and equipment reclamation and demobilization planning became the priorities. A separation center was established in September 1945, and as the year ended, post strength had fallen to 1,807 prisoners and about 11,000 troops.

In January 1946, the 2d and 20th Armored Divisions arrived from overseas. This resulted in

only a temporary increase in troop population since the 20th Armored was inactivated on April 2, leaving the 2nd Armored Division and its attached units as the only tactical



DURING WORLD WAR II, CAMP HOOD TRAINED THOUSANDS OF TROOPS FOR COMBAT DUTY OVERSEAS.

troops at Camp Hood. At the same time, all of the prisoners of war were returned to their homelands. In June, Camp Hood became an installation of the 4th Army, and the commanding general of the major tactical unit, the 2d Armored Division, also became the commanding general of the post. In the later part of 1946, North Fort Hood was closed and the post population

dropped from about 15,000 to less than 5,000. Camp Hood was also named as the permanent home of the 2d Armored Division.

From the end of 1946 to 1950, Camp Hood changed little. The 2d Armored Division was designated as a training unit, and field facilities at the post were used by Army Reserve units, ROTC, and the Texas National Guard. West Fort Hood, once called Killeen Base, was constructed in 1947 and manned by U.S. Air Force personnel until



CAMP HOOD HAD A LARGE CONTINGENT OF WACS (WOMAN'S ARMY CORPS) TO PERFORM ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES DURING WORLD WAR II.

1952. North Fort Hood was reduced in size and used primarily for summer training of National Guard and Reserve units.



DURING THE 1970S MOST OF THE WORLD WAR II ERA BUILDINGS WERE REPLACED WITH MODERN, PERMANENT STRUCTURES.

On April 15, 1950, Camp Hood became a permanent installation and was redesignated Fort Hood. During the Korean War years, the post continued its training mission and provided individual replacements for many of the units involved in that conflict.

In mid-1954, III Corps moved from California to Fort Hood. The corps supervised the training of combat units at Fort Hood and other Fourth Army stations from 1954 to May 1959 when III Corps was inactivated.

Also during this period, the 4th Ar-

med Division was reactivated at Fort Hood and deployed to Germany as part of the "Gyroscope" concept of unit movement. Additionally, Killeen Base was renamed Robert Gray Air Force Base.



FORT HOOD'S UNITS ARE FULLY MODERNIZED WITH EQUIPMENT LIKE THE M-1 ABRAMS MAIN BATTLE TANK.

In September 1961, Fort Hood again became the home for the III Corps, and in February 1962, III Corps was assigned as part of the U.S. Army Strategic Army corps (STRAC). In September 1967, Fort Hood was officially designated a two-division post with the 1st and 2d Armored Divisions. In October 1969, Killeen Base was redesignated as West Fort Hood and the airfield's name was changed to Robert Gray Army Airfield. During the late 1960s Fort Hood trained and deployed a number of units and individuals for duty in Vietnam. As the United States ended its role in that conflict, thousands of returning soldiers completed their active duty with one of the Divisions. In 1971 the 1st Cavalry Division came to Fort Hood from Vietnam and replaced the 1st Armored Division when "Old Ironsides" deployed to Germany. The inactivation of the 2nd Armored Division was announced by the Department of the Army in January 1990 and took place in May 1991. During 1990 the post developed plans and programs to expand the installation and facilities to support units deployed from or mobilizing to Fort Hood for Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. Southwest Asian deployments from Fort



FORT HOOD'S SOLDIERS ARE WELL TRAINED, WELL LED, AND HIGHLY MOTIVATED PROFESSIONALS.

Hood began on September 9, 1990, and continued through March 1991. Fort Hood deployed over 25,000 active and reserve soldiers in support of that operation.

Fort Hood is the largest armored training installation in the free world. As it has throughout its proud history, Fort Hood continues to be the source of the best trained and equipped soldiers in the United States Army.

III Corps History

The III (Phantom) Corps was organized on March 30, 1918 at Langres, France. It was activated on May 16, 1918 at Mussy-sur-Seine and participated in the Aisne-Marne, Champagne, Oise-Aisne, Lorraine, and Meuse-Argonne campaigns. Its



MAJ GEN WILLIAM M. WRIGHT
JUN 1916 TO JUL 1918



MAJ GEN ROBERT L. BULLARD
JULY 1918 TO OCT 1918



MAJ GEN JOHN L. HINES
OCT 1918 TO JULY 1919

World War I commanders included Major General William M. Wright, Major General Robert L. Bullard, and Major General John L. Hines. Following the end of the war, the corps was demobilized at Neuwied, Germany, on July 1, 1919.



III CORPS GOES INTO BATTLE FOR THE FIRST TIME ON 4 AUGUST 1918 DURING THE AISNE-MARNE OPERATION, COMMANDING THE 3RD, 28TH, AND 32ND U.S. DIVISIONS AND THE FRENCH 4TH DIVISION.

On August 15, 1927, the corps was reconstituted in the Regular Army as XXII Army Corps, and was redesignated as III Army Corps on October 13, 1927.

The corps was recalled to active duty on December 18, 1940, at the Presidio of Monterey, California, and remained to participate in the defense of the west coast following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

In early 1942 the corps moved to Fort McPherson, Georgia, for training. After a short period, the corps returned to Monterey and on August 19, 1942, was designated a separate corps. During



A III CORPS UNIT MOVES THROUGH A FRENCH VILLAGE DESTROYED DURING THE MEUSE-ARGONNE BATTLE.

the next two years, III Corps would train thousands of troops for combat, including 33 division sized units, and participate in four corps level maneuvers.

On August 23, 1944, the corps departed California for Camp Miles Standish near Boston, and subsequently deployed for the European

Theater of Operations on September 5, 1944. Upon arrival at Cherbourg, France, the corps was assigned to the Ninth Army and given the code name "CENTURY" which it retained throughout the war. Corps Headquarters was established at Carteret, in Normandy, and for six weeks the corps received and processed all the troops of the 12th Army Group arriving over the Normandy beaches during that period. The corps also participated in the famed "Red Ball Express" by organizing 45 provisional truck



MAJ GEN WALTER K. WILSON
DEC 1940 TO JUL 1941
DEC 1941 TO APR 1942



III CORPS UNITS PREPARE TO COUNTERATTACK DURING THE AISNE-MARNE OPERATION.

companies to carry fuel and ammunition for the units pursuing the Germans across France.

The corps was assigned to the Third Army on October 10, 1944, and moved to Etain, near Verdun, just in time to participate in the fight for Metz and the Battle of the Bulge. III Corps' first combat came during the battle for Fort Jeanne d'Arc, the last of the great Metz forts, which fell on Decemebr 13, 1944. Later that same month III Corps was moved north to assist in the relief of Bastogne. During the first 10 days of action, III Corps liberated more than 100 towns, including Bastogne. This operation was key in halting the German offensive and the eventual drive to the Rhine River.



MAJ GEN JOSEPH W. STILWELL
JUL 1941 TO DEC 1941



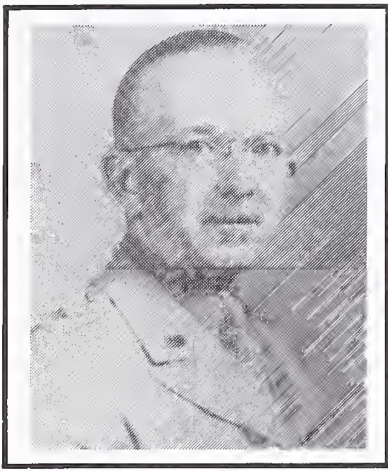
MAJ GEN JOHN P. LUCAS
APR 1942 TO MAY 1943

During the first four months of 1945, III Corps moved quickly to the offensive. On February 25, units established a bridgehead over the Roer River which, in turn, led to the capture fo the Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen, on the Rhine River, on March 7. On March 24, the Edersee Dam was captured intact and the corps continued the attack to seize the Ruhr Pocket on April 5, 1945. In late April III Corps reformed and launched a drive through Bavaria towards Austria. On May 2, 1945, III Corps was ordered to halt at the Inn River on the Austrian Border.



A CAPTURED GERMAN OFFICER DESCRIBES HIS UNIT POSITIONS TO A III CORPS OFFICER DURING THE BAATTLE FOR FORT JEANNE D'ARC IN METZ, FRANCE, ON 13 DECEMBER 1944.

At the end of the war in Europe, III Corps had added campaign streamers for Northern France, Rhineland, Ardennes-Alsace, and Central Europe, had taken more than 226,108 prisoners and had seized more than 4,500 square miles of German territory. The corps had also



MAJ. GEN. HAROLD R. BULL
JUN 1943 TO OCT 1943

participated in most of the critical actions from Normandy to the German-Austrian border. Its wartime commanders included Major General John Millikin and Major General James A. Van Fleet.

After 13 months of occupation duty in Germany, the corps returned to Camp Polk, Louisiana, and inactivated on October 10, 1946.

On March 15, 1951, during the height of the Korean War, III Corps was again called to active duty at Camp Roberts, California. In April, 1954, III Corps moved to Fort Hood, Texas, where it participated in a number of important exercises, either as director headquarters or as a player unit. The main purpose of these operation was the testing of new doctrines, organizations, and equipment. On May 5, 1959, the corps was again inactivated.

The Berlin crisis brought III Corps back to active duty for the fourth time on September 1, 1961. Units participated in an intensive training program and were operationally ready by

December, 1961. In February, 1962, the Department of the Army designated III Corps as a unit of the U.S. Strategic Army Corps and in September 1965, assigned III Corps to the U.S. Strategic Army Forces.



MAJ. GEN. JOHN MILLIKIN
OCT 1943 TO MAR 1945



MAJ. GEN. JAMES A. VAN FLEET
MAR 1945 TO FEB 1946

During the Vietnam era, the corps supervised the training and deployment of more than 137 units and detachments to Southeast Asia, including the I and II Field Force staffs. The corps also trained more than

40,000 individual replacements for units in Vietnam. As the war in Southeast Asia ended, the corps received many units and individual soldiers for reassignment or inactivation. It was also during this period that III Corps units participated in a number of key tests and evaluations that would help determine Army organization and equipment for the next 30 years.

In July 1973, III Corps became part of the newly established Forces Command (FORSCOM) and its training, testing, and evaluation mission began to grow. For the remainder of the decade, III Corps would take part in a number of Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) test of organizations and tactical concepts, and play a key role in the fielding of new equipment. III Corps units would also participate in major



THE CORPS WAS NICKNAMED THE "PHANTOM CORPS" BY THE GERMANS DURING THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE IN DECEMBER 1944. III CORPS HIT THE GERMAN LEFT FLANK WHEN AND WHERE IT WAS LEAST EXPECTED.



AFTER THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE, III CORPS LED A COUNTER OFFENSIVE INTO THE HEART OF THE THIRD REICH.

exercises such as REFORGER (Return of Forces to Germany) and disaster relief operations in the United States and Central America.

III Corps has played an increasingly important role in the decade of the 1980s. Corps units have been on the leading edge of the Army's modernization effort with the introduction of new organizations and equipment like the M1 Abrams tank, M2/3 Bradley Fighting Vehicle, AH 64 Apache helicopter, Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS), and Mobile Subscriber Equipment (MSE). III Corps' primary mission continues to focus on Europe and the training of forces for

deployment. The corps participated in numerous field and command post exercises such as Road Runner '87 that involved more than 10,000 soldiers in a 10-county, Central Texas area. In 1987, III Corps also conducted the largest deployment of forces to Germany since World War II. This demonstrated the corps' ability to perform one of its primary wartime missions. III Corps also plays an important part in the training and support of active and

reserve component units. This support involves training guidance, resources, and the maintenance of relationships that extend to war-time affiliations.

From its organization in 1918 to the present, III Corps' history has been one of honor and tradition. The corps' role in

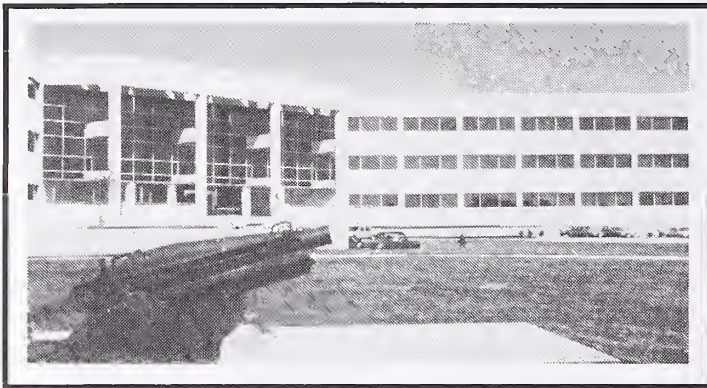


THE 9TH ARMORED DIVISION CAPTURES THE LUDENDORFF BRIDGE ON THE RHINE RIVER ON MARCH 7, 1944.



GENERAL GEORGE S. PATTON, THIRD ARMY COMMANDER, AND GENERAL JAMES A. VAN FLEET, III CORPS COMMANDER, STUDY AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH IN EARLY MAY, 1945.

the defense of our nation has been critical in two world wars and the Korean and Vietnam conflicts. The soldiers assigned to the Phantom Corps today share the same physical and moral courage, dedication, and professionalism as those who have served before them. These human elements, combined with the best equipment in the world, make III Corps one of America's premier fighting units.



UNITS



III Corps

The history of III Corps began in 1918 when it was first activated in France. The Corps fought well in World War I, earning six battle streamers during the conflict.

In December of 1944, III Corps forces captured Fort Jeanne d'Arc during the Battle of the Bulge. It was then that the Corps earned the nickname "Phantom Corps," by hitting the enemy when and where they least expected it. Later in December, the Corps liberated 100 towns in 10 days as they rushed to aid defenders at Bastogne.

In mid-1954, the Corps came to units here and at other Fourth Army installations. May 1959 saw the Corps inactivated again, but only for a short time. In September 1961, the advent of the Berlin crisis brought the "Phantom Corps" back to active duty at Fort Hood.

In February 1962, the Department of the Army designated III Corps as part of the U.S. Army Strategic Army Corps, and in 1965 assigned III Corps to the U.S. Army Strategic Army Forces.

Since then, III Corps primary mission has been to maintain its state of readiness for combat missions. It has planned and supervised the training of thousands of troops and readied and deployed two field forces to South Vietnam. During the past years, the Corps has participated in numerous maneuvers and exercises worldwide. The latest military involvement being the deployment of troops to Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm in the Middle East.

The Caltrop

The Caltrop is a four-pronged piece of iron with pointed, four-inch prongs. When a caltrop was thrown on the ground, one or two of the prongs would stick upward, making a dangerous obstacle to enemy horses and men.

The Caltrop was approved as the emblem for III Corps on Dec. 3, 1918, during World War I, in France. On Jan. 30, 1919, it was also approved as a shoulder patch.

2nd Armored Division

As a part of the FY91 Congressional Base Closures, the 5th Infantry Division (Mech) was designated to move from Fort Polk, Louisiana to Fort Hood, Texas. That move has begun and should be completed by December 1993.





On 13 July 1992 the 51D was approved to reflag to the 2nd Armored Division, a long-time Fort Hood resident.

The 2nd Armored Division was activated on 15 July 1940 at Fort Benning, Georgia. It is the only Armored Division in the United States Army to remain on continuous active service since its activation until deactivated last year. Commanded by Brigadier General George S. Patton, Jr., the Division earned its nickname "Hell on Wheels."

In November 1942, the Division landed in French Morocco, engaged Vichy French troops, and took Casablanca. In July 1943, the Division took part in the invasion of Sicily, where it routed the elite Hermann Goering Panzer Division.

The Division moved to England in November 1943, to prepare for the invasion of Europe. "Hell on Wheels" landed at Omaha Beach on 9 June 1944, relieved the 101st Airborne at Carentan, broke out from the beachhead in Operation Cobra, and began a drive to the East. During this drive, the Division helped close the Falaise Pocket, and drove 60 miles in 36 hours to become the first

American unit to enter Belgium. During the Battle of the Bulge in December 1944, it raced 75 miles overnight on ice and snow, destroying its counterpart, the 2nd Panzer Division, in the process. Through February and March 1945, the Division drove into Germany, taking Aachen and Julich, crossing the Roer River and driving to the Rhine at Uerdingen. In the last days of the war, the Division helped encircle the Ruhr Pocket, trapping 350,000 German troops.

Because of its outstanding battle record, the 2nd Armored Division was chosen to be the first American unit to enter Berlin, arriving there on 4 July 1945. Its soldiers served as the ceremonial troops for the Potsdam Conference before its return to Fort Hood in 1946.

A number of the Division's units served in the Korean and Vietnam conflicts, while the Division itself was designated to become the first modernized Armored Division under the "Division '86" concept.

2nd Armored Division remained at Fort Hood until inactivation in 1991 and, along with the soldiers and families of the 5th Infantry Division, welcome the Division back home.

1st Cavalry Division

The history and traditions of the famed 1st Cavalry Division, dubbed the First Team by Division Commander Major General William C. Chase, dates back to an era when the Indians ruled the western frontier.

The call of the bugle and the cry of "Charge!" sent the thundering hooves of the U.S. Cavalry troopers to protect the western-bound settlers. The 5th, 7th, and 8th Cavalry, regiments that would one day form the division, clashed with the Sioux, Comanche, Arapaho, and Apache Nations during the Indian Wars.

With the 1921 National Defense Act, the 1st Cavalry Division was formally activated on Sept. 13, 1921 at Fort Bliss, Texas. That day, the 7th and 8th Cavalry Regiments were assigned to the division. The 5th Cavalry Regiment was assigned on Dec. 18, 1922. In addition to three of

the four regiments of the cavalry, the original organization included the 82nd Field Artillery Battalion (Horse), the 13th Signal Troops, the 27th Ordnance Company, Division Headquarters, and the 1st Cavalry Division Quartermaster Train, which became the 15th Replacement Company.

The division's early history is largely a saga of rough riding, patrolling Mexican border, and constant training. Operating from horseback, the cavalry was the only force capable of piercing the desert's harsh terrain and halting the band of smugglers that operated along the desolate Mexican border.

During the depression the division provided training for 62,500 people in the Civilian Conservation Youth Corps.

By 1940 the march of progress had left the horse far behind. The Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor erased all doubt. An impatient 1st Cavalry Division was dismounted in 1943, and processed for overseas movement to the Southwest Pacific as foot soldiers.

After six months of training in Australia, the division got its first taste of combat. On Feb. 29, 1944 the men of the division sailed for the Admiralty Islands and stormed ashore in an amphibious landing at Los Negros Island. After a fierce campaign in which the enemy lost some 7,000 combat soldiers, the division looked with pride on its first combat test of World War II.

The next action for the Cav troops was on the Philippine Island of Leyte. The division fought tirelessly against Japanese fortifications. The last of the strongholds eliminated, the division moved on to Luzon, the main island of the Philippines.

On Jan. 31, 1945, General Douglas MacArthur issued the order, "Go to Manila, free the prisoners at Santo Tomas, take the Malacanán Palace and the legislative building."

The next day, the "flying column," as the element came to be known, jumped off to slice through 100 miles of Japanese territory. Hours later, the 1st Cav was in Manila and the prisoners were freed. The First Team was First in Manila.



In Japan the 1st Cav bid farewell to one of its oldest regiments, the 12th Cavalry, as it inactivated March 25, 1949. Battalions of the 12th Cav would serve again with the First Team in Vietnam.

As the war came to a sudden end, the First Team was given the honor of leading the Allied Occupational Army into Tokyo, achieving its second notable first: First in Tokyo.

On July 18, 1950, the 1st Cavalry Division plunged ashore at Pohangdong, South Korea, to successfully carry out the First amphibious landing of the Korean Conflict. The landing at Pohangdong helped halt North Korea at the Pusan perimeter. The division broke out of the perimeter in mid-September and started north. Crossing the 38th Parallel on Oct. 9, 1950, the troopers of the 1st Cavalry Division crashed into Pyongyang, capturing the capital city of North Korea on Oct. 19. This marked the third first for the division: First in Pyongyang.

The sudden intervention of Communist Chinese forces dashed hopes of a quick end to the war. First Team troopers fought courageously in the see-saw campaigns that followed, and successfully defended the city of Seoul.

By Jan. 1952, the division, after 18 months of continuous fighting, rotated back to Japan, returning to Korea in 1957 where it patrolled the Demilitarized Zone until 1965.

The Cav went home in 1965 to be reorganized and prepared for a new mission. Within 90 days of becoming the Army's First airmobile division, the First Team was back in combat as the first fully committed division of the Vietnam War.

Their first real combat test came during the Pleiku campaign—35 days of continuous airmobile operations beginning Oct. 29, 1965. The troopers destroyed two of the three regiments of a North Vietnamese Division, earning the first Presidential Unit citation given to a division in Vietnam.

During Operation Pershing, the longest of the 1st Cav's Vietnam actions, the division scoured the Bong Son Plain, An Lao Valley and

the hills of coastal II Corps, seeking out enemy units and their sanctuaries. When the operation ended on Jan. 21, 1968, the enemy had lost 5,401 soldiers.

Moving to I Corps, Vietnam's northernmost tactical zone, the division set up Camp Evans, new basecamp. In late January, the enemy launched the Tet Offensive. Some 7,000 enemy, primarily well-equipped, crack NVA regulars blasted their way into the imperial city of Hue and Quang Tri, the capital of Vietnam's northernmost province.

The Cav went on the move and by Feb. 1, Quang Tri was liberated, followed by Hue. After shattering the enemy's dreams of a Tet victory, the 1st Cavalry Division "Skytroopers" moved to relieve the besieged Marine Base at Khe Sann.

In May, 1970, the First Team was first into Cambodia, hitting what was previously a Communist sanctuary. Troopers deprived the enemy of much needed supplies and ammunition, scattering the enemy forces.

Firsts had become the trademark of the First Team.

General Creighton Abrams, while commander of all U.S. Forces in Southeast Asia, said of the 1st Cav, "The big yellow patch does something to an individual that makes him a better soldier, a better team member, and a better American than he otherwise would have been."

The 1st Cav returned to the United States on May 5, 1971 where it was reorganized as the first Triple Capability (TRICAP) Division. This TRICAP designation stemmed from its organization, consisting primarily of an armored brigade, a mechanized infantry brigade, and an airmobile brigade.

In Jan. 1975, the 1st Cav was once again reorganized as the Army's newest armored division. During the division's recent past, the unit successfully completed field testing of TACFIRE, a computerized system to increase the effectiveness of artillery.

The division's first National Training Center rotation in Sept. 1982, kicked off an on-going series of tough, realistic desert battles. The first units were the 1st Brigade's

2nd Battalion, 7th Cavalry, and 3rd Battalion, 10th Cavalry. The division now conducts NTC rotations yearly.

During Reforger '83, the First Team became the first unit to train as a division-size element on the plains of Northern Europe. This was the first U.S. deployment to Holland and Northern Germany since WWII.

In Reforger '87, the First Team deployed 9,000 soldiers to Holland, drew war stocks, moved to a staging area and conducted exercises on the plains of Northern Germany. The success of the exercise proved that the division was fully capable of performing its wartime mission.

Since fielding the M-1 Abrams in 1980, force modernization has continued as a major focus. The First Team became the first division to field the AH-64 Apache attack helicopter, M3 Bradley Fighting Vehicle, the High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV), the Multiple Launch Rocket System, and Mobile Subscriber Equipment (MSE) tactical communications.

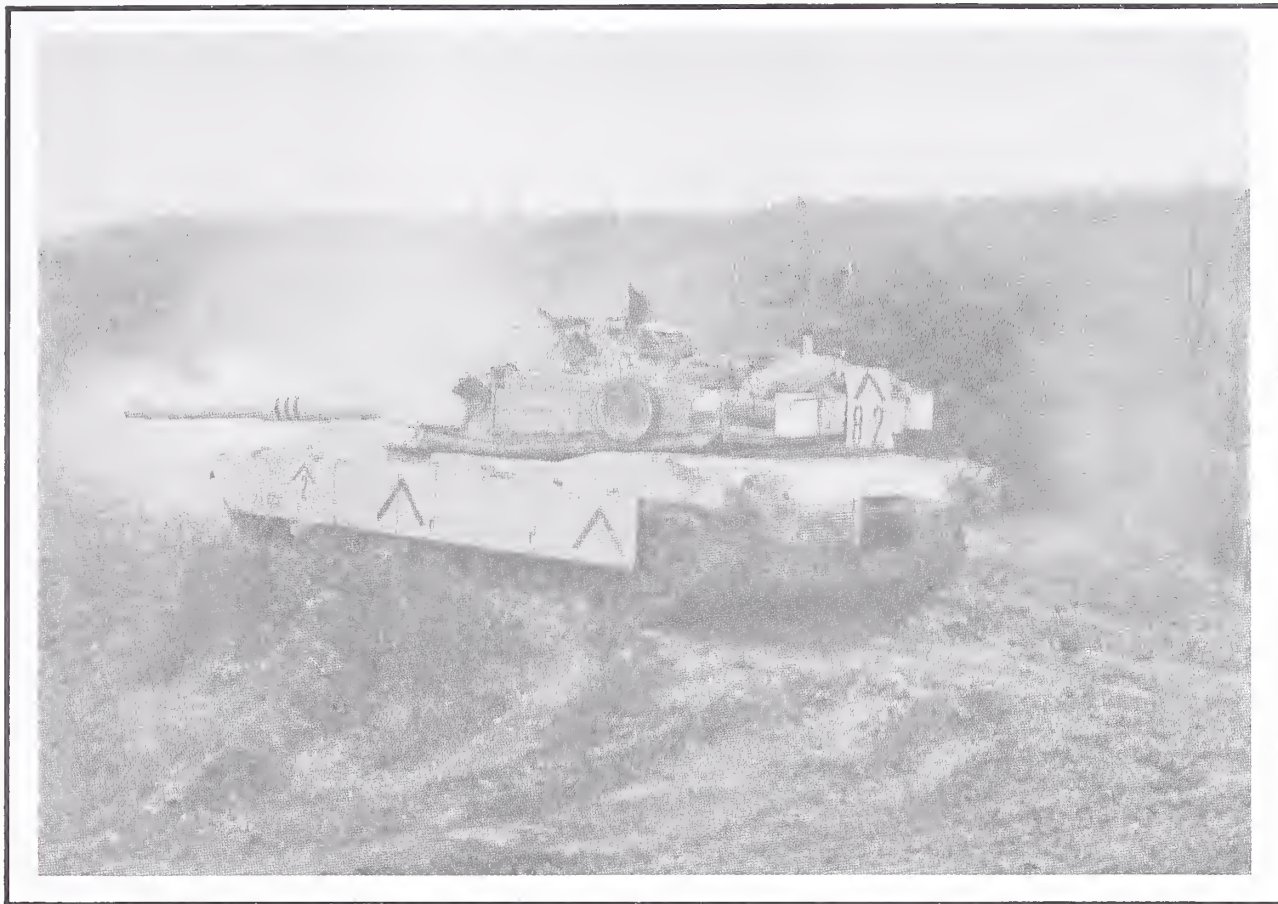
In Jan. of 1989, the Cav's 2nd Brigade NTC rotation marked the first combined use of the AH-64 Apache, M2 Bradley, and MSE at the NTC. In addition, the First Team's AH-64s fired the NTC's first Hellfire anti-armor missiles, one of which was laser guided by a new OH-58D Observation Helicopter.

In Aug. 1990, the 1st Cav was alerted for deployment to Southwest Asia as part of the joint forces participating in Operation Desert Shield.

The deployment to Saudi Arabia began in September, extending into mid-Oct. Equipment was moved by convoy and rail to ports in Texas and by ships to the port of Dammam, Saudi Arabia.

First Team soldiers flew from Robert Gray Army Airfield to Dhahran International Airport in Saudi Arabia.

There, they settled into warehouses and tents. As soon as their equipment had arrived, they moved to an assembly area they named "Assembly Area Horse," in the desert 160 kilometers west of the port.



During Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1990, the division trained, drew new equipment and planned defensive operations. The division's tankers drew, trained on and fired the M1A1 Abrams tank, armed with a 120 millimeter smooth bore cannon and one of the most sophisticated automotive and fire control systems in the world. First Team infantrymen received the newest version of the Bradley Fighting Vehicle, the up-armored M2A2, which like the new Abrams, proved its worth in combat.

The first glimpse of that performance came in Dec. 1990 on the division's Pegasus Range, a full gunnery training facility built up from the sands of the Saudi desert. Every tank and Bradley crew fired their new weapons on Pegasus range as part of new equipment transition training.

Throughout this period, the division's leaders were planning and rehearsing the First Team's role as

the theater counterattack force—the force that would defeat any Iraqi attack into Saudi Arabia.

Before hostilities, the First Team gained valuable experience in combat operations through coordination with French, Egyptian and Syrian forces. With 2nd Brigade, 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) under its tactical control, the 1st Cavalry Division conducted a complex light force/heavy force defense of critical theater logistics bases.

In Jan. 1991, the focus of the First Team clearly began to shift toward offensive action. The division moved nearly 500 kilometers to another assembly area near King Khalid Military City (KKMC) in northern Saudi Arabia. This put the division in a key strategic location covering the historic Wadi al Batin approach into Saudi Arabia.

The division moved north toward the juncture of the Saudi, Iraq and Kuwait borders through a series of defensive positions designed to thwart any preemptive attack along

the Wadi. First Team deterrence was successful —no attack came. Meanwhile, the air war began.

While other ground forces prepared for war, the First Team began a calculated war of deception in the Wadi area along the Saudi border. The division's 8th Engineer Battalion improved positions and conducted "Berm Buster" missions.

Multiple Launched Rocket Systems repeatedly lit the night sky, battering deep enemy targets, while its sister cannon batteries fired Copperhead rounds, rocket-assisted projectile, and thousands of high explosive and improved conventional munitions into Iraq.

The enemy responded. Iraqi divisions focused forces toward the coalition threat in the Wadi, and the First Team froze them. His flanks were left thinned. The deception had worked.

On Feb. 20, in Desert Storm's first major mounted ground combat, 2nd (Blackjack) Brigade attacked 10 miles into Iraq, confirming and

destroying enemy positions. Druing this engagement, Blackjack suffered the first three soldiers killed in action.

On the opening of the ground war, the Division moved into Iraq on a reconnaissance-in-force, pulling out of contact after penetrating enemy obstacles, taking fire and causing the enemy to light fire trenches.

On Feb. 26th, the Commander of Allied Forces, General Norman Schwarzkopf directed, "Send in the First Team. Destroy the Republican Guard." The division charged west, passing through breeches in the enemy obstacle belt. Racing north, then east, the division moved in a vast armada of armor, stretching from horizon to horizon. Within 24 hours, the First Team had gone 300 kilometers, slicing deep into the enemy's rear. As the division prepared to destroy a Republican Guard division, the ceasefire halted it.

1st Cavalry Division units set up defensive positions where the ceasefire had stopped their attack, then expanded north, clearing bunkers and looking for enemy equipment and soldiers. The 1st (Ironhorse) Brigade entered the historic Euphrates River Valley. Within 2 weeks, the 1st Cav moved into Saudi Arabia and its new assembly area, AA Killeen and began to prepare for redeployment home.

During Operation Desert Storm, the First Team had several firsts: First to defend along the Saudi-Iraq border, first to fire Copperhead artillery rounds in combat, first to conduct intensive MLRS artillery raids and in its pre-G-Day attacks, the First Team was first to conduct mounted combat in Iraq.

Upon its return to the United States, the 1st Cavalry Division became the largest division in the Army, with the reactivation of its 3rd "Greywolf" Battle Team May 21, 1991. Included in this battle team is the 3rd Battalion 41st Infantry Regiment; 1st and 3rd Battalions, 67th Armor; 1st Battalion, 3rd Field Artillery Regiment; and the 215th Forward Support Battalion. The 155th Armored Brigade, MISS NG, is the Division's round-up brigade.

With three active armored maneuver brigades, an aviation brigade, and brigade-sized division support command, division troops, and division artillery, the 1st Cav is a combat-proven force ready to fight anywhere, anytime and win.

6th Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat)

The 6th Cavalry Brigade is one of the most unique units in the Army today. Activated on Feb. 21, 1975, as a separate brigade with its current Air Combat handle, it saw duty with the Triple Capabilities (TRICAP) Division.

The 6th Cavalry was the first unit to field the AH-64A Apache, and has led the U.S. Army in the development of doctrine and tactics in attack helicopter operations to include advances in gunnery, maneuver, and adverse weather and nighttime operations.

The brigade is currently III Corps' Combat Aviation Brigade and, as such, participates in NATO and contingency exercises. Many of the aviation concepts and techniques developed in the brigade are being incorporated by other attack helicopter units worldwide.

The forte of the 6th Cavalry Brigade is the exploitation of the AH-64A Apache tank destroying helicopter. The three attack squadrons of the brigade, the 1st, 3rd and 4th Squadrons of the 6th Cavalry Regiment, are continually honing their combat skills and perfecting the concept of the Deep Operations in support of Airland Battle Doctrine.

The target acquisition and intelligence gathering capability inherent within the brigade is accomplished by OH-58 Kiowa observation helicopters. In addition, UH-60 Blackhawk helicopters provide command and control, transportation of supplies, insertion of troops, and various other tasks.

The 2nd Battalion, 158th Aviation Regiment provides medium lift helicopter support to the Corps and brigade and is structured to communicate, coordinate and operate quicker than any like battalion for air resupply of fuel and ammunition.

Equipped with the CH-47D Chinook helicopter, the unit is capable of airlifting over 150 tons of material and is configured for rapid turnaround to sustain field attack helicopter operations.

Air traffic control is provided by 2nd Battalion, 58th Air Traffic Control Regiment. This unit supports six divisions and two corps with airspace management personnel, precision navigation systems and flight control centers. The air traffic service provided by the unit maximizes combat effectiveness by promoting safe, efficient and flexible use of joint airspace.

The Headquarters and Headquarters Troop, 6th Cavalry Brigade provides the administrative and staffing support to coordinate the activities of the subordinate units. In all, the 6th Cavalry Brigade possesses the three necessary elements for any successful battlefield maneuver: mobility, firepower, and communications.

The "Blackhorse Brigade" continues to be the leader in the development of aviation doctrine and tactical concepts and is actively involved in the incorporation of new equipment and aircraft into the Army inventory.



31st Air Defense Artillery Brigade

The 31st Air Defense Artillery Brigade was initially activated on Jan. 1, 1918, and sailed to France where it joined the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I. Since then the 31st ADA Bde has enjoyed a long history of service to the nation.

During World War II, members of the then 31st Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade participated in the Romeo-Arno campaign in Italy and Southern France and in the Rhineland campaigns in western Europe.

During the 1950s and 1960s, the 31st ADA Bde moved to various locations around the continental United States as part of the Army Air Defense Command, providing air defense to some of America's major cities including the Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit and Buffalo-Niagara areas.

On Oct. 20, 1962, the air defense battalions of the 31st ADA Bde were alerted for movement to Florida to defend the Southern Florida area during the Cuban Missile Crisis. In 1970 the brigade made its home in Key West, Florida, where it commanded the Homestead-Miami-Key West Defense before inactivation in 1979.

The 31st ADA Bde was officially reactivated at Fort Hood, Texas, on April 1, 1988. Today, the brigade consists of Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, the 2nd Battalion, 2nd Air Defense Artillery (Hawk) and the 1st Battalion, 43rd Air Defense Artillery (Patriot), which remains stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas until a move to Fort Hood can be effected. In addition, the 1st Battalion, 200th Air Defense Artillery (Chaparral) of the New Mexico Army National Guard, and the 1st Battalion, 233rd Air Defense Artillery (Chaparral) of the Arkansas National Guard form the Brigade's wartime "roundout" force.

The brigade's mission is to provide early warning and air defense for the Phantom Corps. This capability has been most recently exercised by the brigade's participation in REFORGER '91 in Germany, and the III Corps Battle Command Training Program (BCTP) exercise held at Fort Hood.

With a proud history of excellence, soldiers of the 31st ADA Bde continue to be "Ready and Vigilant."

89th Military Police Brigade

The 89th Military Police Group was activated March 15, 1966, in the Republic of Vietnam. The first MP unit to receive a tactical area of operations, the group distinguished itself in numerous engagements, including the 1966 Tet Offensive. Gen. Creighton Abrams called the group "Proven in Battle" a phrase which has become our motto.

Upon its return from Vietnam, the 89th MP Group was stationed at Fort Lewis, Washington, until 1976, when it was transferred to Fort Hood. On July 6, 1981, it was redesignated the 89th Military Police Brigade.

The Brigade, comprised of the 720th Military Police Battalion at



The Great Place

F O R T H O O D

Fort Hood, the 716th Military Police Battalion at Fort Riley, Kansas, and numerous National Guard and Reserve battalions, provides support to III Corps through battlefield circulation control, area security, enemy prisoner of war operations and law enforcement. In August, 1991, the brigade deployed with III Corps to the Federal Republic of Germany for REFORGER '91 and accomplished these missions.

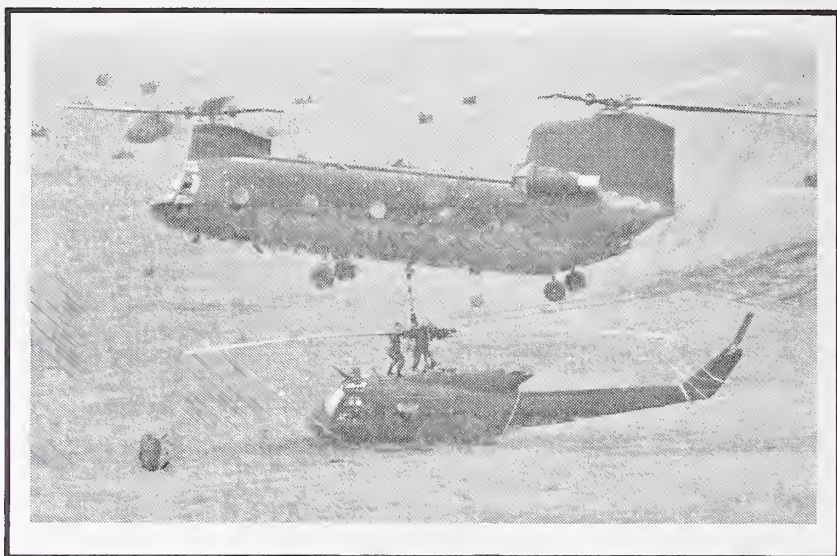
Additionally, the 89th supports world wide contingency missions. Companies from the Brigade have rotated through Joint Task Force-Bravo in Honduras and Joint Task Force-Panama during Operation "Just Cause." Brigade elements have also deployed on emergency operations, such as Operation "Hawkeye" to St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, following Hurricane Hugo in September 1989. Most recently, the 89th MP Bde deployed to Saudi Arabia in support of Operation "Desert Storm" in October 1990.

The 89th Military Police Brigade handles all law enforcement on Fort Hood. With the Law Enforcement Activity covering specialized operations, the Brigade coordinates all post Military Police assets to protect and assist Fort Hood residents and employees.

13th Corps Support Command

The 13th Corps Support Command was activated at Fort Hood as the 13th Support Brigade in September 1965. With the nation's involvement in Vietnam increasing, the brigade was tasked with training technical service units to assume combat service support missions in Southeast Asia.

The command has evolved due to its increased mission and changing roles, being redesignated as the 13th Support Command (Corps) in 1980 and the 13th Corps Support Command in March 1989. The 13th COSCOM is one of only two support commands in the continental United States and only five throughout the active Army. The Command's mission is to provide combat support and combat service support to units



of III Corps. COSCOM provides engineer construction, direct and general support maintenance for vehicles and aircraft, automatic data processing, supply material management, medical support, transportation, field services, smoke generation, and decontamination.

The 13th COSCOM is Fort Hood's third largest unit with a strength of nearly 5,000 soldiers, and, with augmentation, can support a corps comprised of as many as five combat divisions and supporting units.

The 13th COSCOM also operates the Fort Hood ammunition supply points, provides parachute rigging and air delivery/recovery operations for the western United States; staffs four troop medical clinics; provides helicopter medical evacuation support to Fort Hood and the surrounding communities; and supports emergency relief operations.

The mission of 13th COSCOM is captured in its motto "Service to the Soldier."

504th Military Intelligence Brigade

The 504th Military Intelligence Brigade (Corps), which traces its history back to the 137th Signal Radio Intelligence Company in World War II, was activated in April 1978 as the

Army's first Corps-level (Combat Electronic Warfare Intelligence (CEWI) Brigade. The Brigade has undergone several organizational changes, but was reorganized in its present configuration in October 1985.

Located at West Fort Hood, the Brigade has an active, multidisciplined intelligence mission in support of the III Corps Commander and his assigned and attached units. This intelligence mission includes the ability to collect, process and analyze Human Intelligence (HUMINT), Signal Intelligence (SIGINT), and Imagery Intelligence (IMINT). The brigade currently has a Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment (HHD), the 15th MI Battalion (Aerial Exploitation), and the 303rd MI Battalion (Tactical Exploitation), and the 303rd MI Battalion (Operations). Each battalion has a Headquarters, Headquarters and Service Company (HHS) which provides command, staff, consolidated maintenance, food service, and personnel and administrative support to its sister companies.



The Headquarters Detachment (HHD) provides Brigade command and staff elements.

All aerial intelligence assets within the Brigade are located within the 15th MI Battalion. This battalion has 10 OV-1D (MOHAWK) aircraft that have sidelooking, airborne radar (SLAR) and photographic capabilities, and six RU-21H (GUARDRAIL V) aircraft which are electronic warfare platforms.

Companies A and B of the 163rd Battalion, provide the Brigade's HUMINT and ground-based SIGINT/Electronic Warfare (EW) capability respectively. Company A provides translation of enemy and other foreign language documents, as well as Enemy Prisoner of War interrogation and counterintelligence (CI) support. Company B provides a ground-based Signals Intelligence collection and Electronic Warfare (EW) capability.

The 303rd MI Battalion provides the Corps Commander with staff elements which are responsible for collection management, all-source intelligence production, counterintelligence, operations security, electronic warfare and tactical exploitation of national capabilities (TENCAP). Company A provides

much of the manpower for these staffs. Company B provides the tactical interface to national intelligence systems and controls the technical aspects of signals intelligence collection and electronic warfare.

The 504th MI Brigade regularly participates in exercises throughout the world and offers an excellent opportunity for intelligence and intelligence related personnel to work in a challenging environment.

3rd Signal Brigade

The 3rd Signal Brigade, officially activated on Set. 17, 1979, is a major

non-divisional-communications electronic command.

Its mission is to install, operate and maintain the III Corps Systems Communications and support corps functions including maneuver control, intelligence, fire control, combat support, and combat service support.

The brigade consists of the 16th Signal Battalion, 57th Signal Battalion, 136th Signal Battalion (Arkansas National Guard), and two separate companies: Headquarters and Headquarters Company, and the 313th Signal Company (Troop Light).

The 3rd Signal Brigade became a Mobile Subscriber Equipment unit on Nov. 29, 1989, thus moving to the forefront of new communication technology which integrated transmission, switching, control, and voice and data terminal equipment into a single secure system. With the advent of Mobile Subscriber Equipment, field commanders were provided rapid and reliable command and control.

Another important part of the 3rd Signal Brigade is the Corps Signal Office which performs coordination with all the subordinate units within the Corps as well as higher headquarters, in areas ranging from communications support for field exercises and real world contingencies to proposing strategies for fielding new equipment and the application of new technologies.



1114th Signal Battalion

The 1114th Signal Battalion (formerly the United States Army Information Systems Command - Fort Hood) was established on Sept. 20, 1988. The mission is to enhance the warfighting capability of III Corps and Fort Hood by providing time-sensitive information management area support, vital to command and control, in the areas of: Automation (base support mainframe and office automation), Telecommunications, Records Management and Printing/Publications.

In January 1986, data processing operations were greatly enhanced by major renovations to the installation's mainframe computer. The system provides interactive processing capability to over 820 terminals across Fort Hood in such areas as finance and accounting, personnel management, mobilization and readiness, and professional office management. The 1114th Signal Battalion Information Center provides training more than 1,400 persons annually in several of the common microcomputer software packages used on the installation. The information center also provides assistance to more than 3,000 Fort Hood microcomputer users in the areas of hardware and software problems and maintenance.

Fort Hood's state-of-the-art digital electronic telephone system was the first of its kind installed on a U.S. Army garrison. Fort Hood's tele-

phone system is the largest in the Army and provides modern telephone service to more than 145,000 subscribers making more than 7,950,000 calls per month across the installation.

The Telecommunications Center (TCC) located in Building 13 provides common user world wide services, such as data, magnetic tape, narrative, facsimile and secure voice capabilities. The Fort Hood TCC sends and receives more than 40,000 messages per month. The high frequency (HG) radio station at West Fort Hood provides world-wide voice contact to enhance the quality-of-life program at Fort Hood, as well as emergency radio capability.

Printing and Publications is supported through an array of duplicating equipment such as offset presses, platemaking cameras, collating machines, reproduction equipment and new, fully automated desktop publishing system with laser printing devices. Records management, including file maintenance, organization and preservation, is facilitated through the use of a micrographics program. The unit also provides installation support in areas of mail, distribution and operation of the post locator system.

A new capability of the 1114th Signal Battalion and Fort Hood is the Video Teleconference Center (VTC). This facility gives Fort Hood the ability to hold live video-teleconferences with all major FORSCOM installations, most



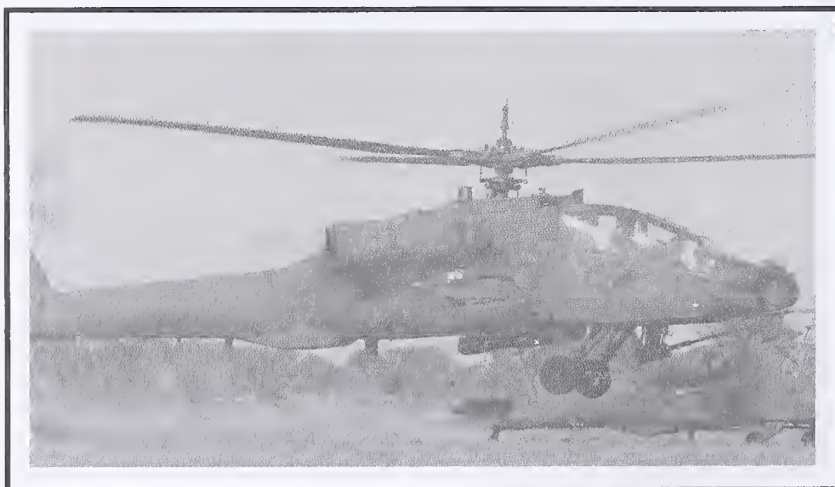
MACOM's and the Pentagon. The VTC is used for real-time briefings/presentations, education, and other events which impact upon the Fort Hood community.

The 1114th Signal Battalion is committed to keeping pace with rapidly changing technology to enhance Fort Hood's capability to manage information and accomplish more with less.

U.S. Army Combat Aviation Training Brigade

The U.S. Army Combat Aviation Training Brigade, "The Attack Warriors," formerly the Apache Training Brigade, is one of the most unique units in the Army today. The Brigade was originally designated as the AH-64 Task Force Headquarters July 14, 1984, and charged with the responsibility for all planning, programming, and force modernization actions relating to the training and fielding of all AH-64 attack helicopter battalions (AHBs) in the Army. This headquarters developed the Single Station Unit Fielding and Training (SSUFT) program now implemented to field all AH-64 AHBs in the Army.

On Jan. 15, 1985, this task force became the Apache Training Brigade as a separate major subordinate



command under the control of the Deputy Commanding General, III Corps and Fort Hood. Its mission was to receive, equip, train, evaluate, and deploy all non-Fort Hood AHBs in the Army that would receive the Apache Helicopter. All total, there were to be 34 AHBs trained at Fort Hood, of which the Apache Training Brigade would receive, equip, train, evaluate and deploy 31 AHBs. At the present time, more than 20 battalions have been fielded, with only two active units and ten National Guard and Army Reserve units remaining to be trained.

On Jan. 17, 1992, seven years after becoming the Apache Training Brigade, the brigade was redesignated the U.S. Army Combat Aviation Training Brigade. The new name is a fitting tribute to the brigade's added mission of fielding and training Kiowa Warrior equipped units. The Kiowa Warrior is the armed version for the OH-58D observation helicopter.

Kiowa Warrior equipped units will undergo a dual station training and fielding program instead of the current single station program in place for AH-64 units. Kiowa Warrior units will draw equipment and conduct individual though company level training and validation at their home station under the supervision of training teams from the U.S. Army Combat Aviation Training Brigade. Units will then deploy to Fort Hood to conduct battalion level training (including gunnery) and certification. The first Kiowa Warrior unit is expected to arrive at Fort Hood in mid to late 1993.

The U.S. Army Combat Aviation Training Brigade is also involved in the development of an Apache unit sustainment training program. This program will capitalize on capabilities not generally available at other installations. These capabilities include a highly developed instrumented gunnery range and large aerial maneuver areas.

The future of the U.S. Army Combat Aviation Training Brigade is guaranteed to be fast paced and

challenging. Facing shrinking resources and a smaller Army, the brigade is one of the few organizations fortunate enough to have nothing but growth and opportunity in its future.

47th Ordnance Detachment (EOD)

The 47th Ordnance Bomb Disposal Squad was activated Aug. 12, 1943, at Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Maryland, in preparation for World War II. The unit was assigned to the European Theater of Operation where it participated in campaigns from Normandy to the Rhineland. After an inactive period following World War II, the unit was activated at Raritan Arsenal, New Jersey, in 1951. It was transferred to Fort Hood shortly thereafter and redesignated in 47th Ordnance Detachment (Explosive Ordnance Disposal).

The mission of the 47th Ordnance Detachment (EOD) is to detect, identify, render safe, recover, evaluate and dispose of unexploded ordnance, foreign and domestic. This includes chemical, biological, nuclear, conventional and improvised ordnance (homemade bombs), which may constitute a hazard to the installation, personnel, material, or operations. The Detachment also assists in the neutralizing and removal of hazardous ordnance or homemade bombs in 77 countries of Central Texas.

The 47th Ordnance Detachment (EOD) provides technical assistance to civilian and federal authorities on disposal, transportation and storage of hazardous non-DOD chemicals and/or explosives. The Detachment trains installations and civilian authorities on explosive ordnance reconnaissance, bomb search and safety, and provides support to U.S. Secret Service for the protection of dignitaries.

The 47th Ordnance Detachment (EOD) remains responsive 24 hours a day to any incident involving explosives. When dealing with explosive items, be safe, not sorry.

Contact the professionals...the 47th Ordnance Detachment. Building 1950, 287-2929/2309.

Criminal Investigation Command

The U.S. Army Criminal Investigation Command (USACIDC) is the Army's sole agency for worldwide investigations of felony crimes committed by members of the Army or committed against the Army. CID has the authority to investigate felony crimes within the Army any time, any place in the world.

The Fort Hood District, Sixth Region, USACIDC, has investigative responsibility for Fort Hood, Fort Polk, And Fort Sam Houston. It provides Logistical Security (LOGSEC) for the Port of Houston and investigative liaison with Headquarters, AAFES, Dallas, Texas. The district includes more than 117 countries in Central, North Central, and East Texas.

In addition, the 11th Military Police Detachment (CID) is headquartered with the Fort Hood District and supports III Corps and Fort Hood in the field. The 11th Military Police Detachment (CID) deployed to Saudi Arabia for the liberation of Kuwait.

The Fort Hood District and the Fort Hood Resident Agency are co-located in Building 2200, the John W. Mangan Building, located on Support Avenue.

OPFOR Detachment

III Corps and Fort Hood Opposing Forces (OPFOR) Detachment is an instructional unit, dedicated to the training of III Corps and Fort Hood soldiers on the Soviet and Iraqi threat to U.S. and NATO forces.

Outfitted in distinctive Soviet-style uniforms and employing actual Soviet weapons and combat vehicles, the detachment provides a wide range of classes and training activities on selected Soviet and Iraqi military threat topics.

Platform instruction includes such subjects as: the Soviet Threat; Soviet Combat Formation and Tactics; Soviet Threat to NATO Rear Areas; Soviet Nuclear, Biological and





Chemical (NBC) Capabilities; the Soviet Soldier; Soviet Small Arms Weapons; Soviet Combat Doctrine; and Soviet Vehicle Identification. Most of these subjects can also be requested for the Iraqi threat.

"Hands-on" training is provided in an instruction/display format with a large section of actual Soviet small arms weapons, tanks, armored personnel carriers, and other combat equipment. Small arms live-fire ranges are conducted with all assigned weapons to include the RPG-7 (Rocket Propelled Grenade) launcher. Special-trained teams are also available for small unit OPFOR missions to add realism to field training. In addition to the above activities, the OPFOR Detachment also maintains a large reference library which is available for common use.

Special Threat "loaner classes," complete with 35mm slides, are being developed in over 30 functional areas for individual unit use.

Furthermore, special multi-day threat tactics seminars are being developed, designed to provide III Corps leaders with detailed knowledge of Iraqi, Soviet, and Warsaw Pact combat organization, doctrine, tactics and equipment.

For further information, contact the III Corps OPFOR Cadre in Building 315 in the OPFOR Training Complex on the corner of Battalion Avenue and 37th Street, or call 287-3304/4174.

USAF Air Liaison Detachment

3rd Air Support Group is the largest Tactical Air Control Party (TACP) detachment in the world. The 300 people of the 3rd ASG provide a variety of Air Force expertise to Army commanders. Air Liaison Officers (ALOs) from the group have experience in every type of operational fighter, reconnaissance, and attack aircraft in the current Air Force inventory. Their mission is to advise the ground commander on the employment of tactical air assets on the modern battlefield.

Also attached to the 3rd ASG are officers from the Air Mobility Command who advise the Army on tactical and strategic airlift issues. The Group assigns TACPs to the 1st Cavalry Division, the 5th Infantry Division, 6th Cavalry Brigade (Air Combat), Apache Training Brigade, and III Corps. They also support the 3 ACR at Fort Bliss, the 4th Infantry Division at Fort Carson, and the 1st Infantry Division at Fort Riley. In garrison, the Group is fully manned from Corps to Brigade level. In wartime or for exercises, the Group is augmented to provide TACPs down to Battalion level.

The purpose of TACPs is to coordinate and control close air support, tactical reconnaissance, and tactical airlift assets in concert with both peacetime and wartime operations of their respective Army units. The

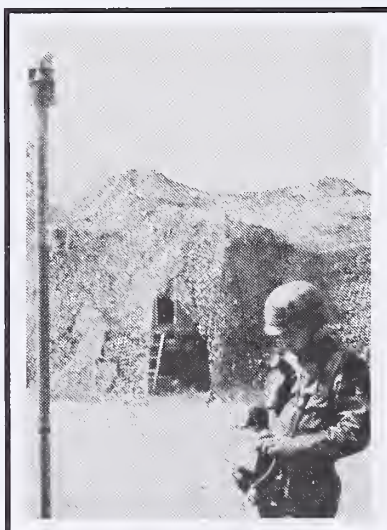
TACP consists of the fighter ALO, the airlift ALO, and two enlisted tactical air command and control specialists who maintain tactical vehicles, operate the Air Request Radio Net, and act as forward air controllers for close air support and tactical airlift aircraft. Support personnel from Detachment 1 provide all the support functions necessary for daily operations. Skilled radio maintenance professionals test, repair, and perform preventive maintenance on the communications pallets in unit vehicles.

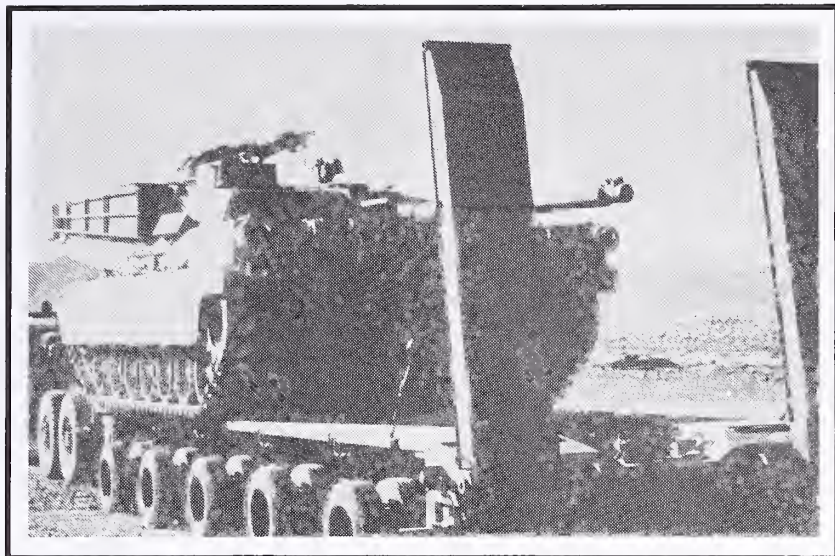
Supply personnel provide radio spare parts, field equipment, and administrative items. Administrative specialists provide necessary clerical support. The men and women of the 3rd Air Support Group are dedicated to providing timely and responsible support to their Army partners. They are ready to deploy worldwide on short notice and fight alongside their Phantom Cops units.

5th Weather Squadron

Detachment 14, 5th Weather Squadron, a member of the U.S. Air Force's Air Weather Service, provides primary weather support for III Corps and Fort Hood. The commander of Detachment 14, normally an AF Lieutenant Colonel, serves as the III Corps Staff Weather Officer (SWO), a position that is part of the Corps commander's special staff. The SWO is under the staff supervision of the G2. Detachment 14th is located at Robert Gray Army Airfield and operates a continuous 24-hour forecasting and weather observation station at Robert Gray Army Airfield. Detachment 14 also operates the 24-hour weather observation site at Hood Army Airfield and has command responsibility for the weather facility at Fort Bliss, Texas.

In garrison, Detachment 14 issues weather warnings, advisories, and forecasts for Fort Hood, using a combination of data from the Air Weather Service and the National Weather Service, as well as satellite photographs and local radar observation. From its airfield location at





Houston, Texas. HSC is the fourth largest major Army command. The MEDDAC Commander is responsible for providing a full range of medical care within the limits of available resources.

The Chief, Preventive Medicine Service, is responsible for programs of environmental sanitation, occupational health, industrial hygiene, control of communicable diseases to include AIDS, and prevention and eradication of disease-carrying organisms.

The Veterinary Service, under MEDDAC, is responsible for the inspection and surveillance of all locally procured food products. This ensures that food served on the post and sold through the commissary and post exchange is wholesome. This office also operates the Animal Disease Prevention and Control Facility which provides control of animal diseases and limited care of pets.

Dental Activity (DENTAC)

The DENTAC (Director of Dental Services) Commander is responsible for providing dental care to all eligible beneficiaries to include limited care for authorized family members of military personnel. Complete dental services are provided to include a preventive dentistry program for military patients and their families. The dental clinics are decentralized on post to serve their respective patients in their unit areas.

TEXCOM

Fort Hood is the home of the Test and Experimentation Command (TEXCOM), the Army's only operational test organization charged with the conduct of realistic and continuous testing in the critical areas of equipment, doctrine, force design and training.

Established at West Fort Hood in 1969 as a temporary test activity, TEXCOM has grown into a nationwide organization that conducts operational tests worldwide. The TEXCOM Headquarters command and staff, along with six of ten test

in garrison. Members of Detachment 14 pride themselves in being as ready as the Army units they support.

Apache Materiel Fielding Team

The Apache Materiel Fielding Team (MFT) was stationed at Fort Hood by the Army Materiel Command to coordinate all efforts required to support AH-64 fielding. The team consists of Apache Program Manager military personnel, logistics assistance representatives (LARs), contractor field service representatives (CFSRs) and other contractor personnel necessary to insure the successful fielding of the AH-64. The MFT arrived on station for the first AH-64 battalion fielded and will soon remain on-site until the last battalion is fielded in FY 1992.

The MFT is responsible for the maintenance and logistic coordination between FORSCOM units and the PM/contractor community. The MFT is centrally located in Building 7052 on Hood Army Airfield.

Medical Department Activity (MEDDAC)

The Fort Hood Medical department Activity (MEDDAC) is composed of a staff of health professionals dedicated to achieving high quality medical care. MEDDAC is a subordinate command of Health Services Command (HSC), Fort Sam



Robert Gray AAF, Detachment 14 provides flight weather services to Fort Hood's extensive aviation operations by conducting in-person briefings, telephone briefings and by updating the weather information provided by the computerized Fort Hood Local Weather Dissemination System (LWDS).

In its tactical support role, Detachment 14 provides cadre weather teams to III Corps, 1st Cavalry Division, 3rd Armored Cavalry Regiment, and 6th Cavalry Brigade. The weather teams deploy with and support these units in the field, giving much the same service as provided



directorates include Infantry, Armor, aviation, Engineer-Combat Support, and Command, Information Mission Area, and Control and Communication (C3).

At other locations, TEXCOM has a Fire Support Test Directorate at Fort Sill, Okla.; an Airborne and Special Operations Test Directorate at Fort Bragg, N.C.; an Air Defense Artillery Test Directorate at Fort Bliss, Texas; and an Intelligence and Electronic Warfare Test Directorate at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. TEXCOM also has an Experimentation Center at Fort Hunter Liggett, Calif. This center is the only test organization with its own player unit - a mechanized battalion.

While TEXCOM's customers are commanders and managers at many levels within the Army, their most important customer is the soldier. TEXCOM becomes involved in the Army's acquisition process following laboratory and technical tests that ensure the product does what the Army expected it to do. That product is then handed off to TEXCOM to test in the hands of the ultimate customer - the soldier. TEXCOM uses highly sophisticated instrumentation to collect data to determine performance levels and operational suitability.

TEXCOM has been involved in such high-visibility tests as the new Heavy Equipment Transporter, Patriot Missile, RAH-66 Commanche helicopter, and the M1A2 Abrams tank. However, TEXCOM test directorates also perform smaller soldier-oriented tests such as evaluating new technologies for anti-tank weapons, cold weather clothing, mine detectors, laser weapon technology, and a futuristic individual combat uniform system.

TEXCOM conducts its test worldwide to perform their mission in the most realistic environment possible. Cold weather related tests are conducted in Alaska or Korea, while desert related tests are conducted in the Mojave Desert of California. The type or organization also dictates where tests are conducted. As the designated Army operational test organization for the joint C-17 airtransport, TEXCOM



personnel have established a field test site at Charlotte, N.C., Air Force home base for the first C-17 air wing.

The bedrock philosophy of the TEXCOM professional workforce is "The American soldier will use his ingenuity to make the equipment work — this does not absolve us if we send him into battle with a piece of junk."

Texas Army National Guard

Two Texas National Guard units of the 49th Armored Division are currently housed in Killeen. Company A, 949th Support Battalion (tel. 817-634-2815) and Company B, 111th Support Battalion (tel. 817-634-2835) are located in the National Guard Armory, 3101 South W.S. Young Drive. These units are responsible for supplying the 49th Armored Division in the field and for maintenance of forward elements. The Guard also maintains a Mobilization and Training Equipment Site (MATES) at North Fort Hood. The 736th Maintenance Company and Detachment 4 of HHC, 3rd Battalion, 141th Infantry are located in Gatesville. Personnel interested in joining the National Guard can obtain information by calling the full-time unit personnel at numbers listed above or 817-634-2285.

AMC Liaison Office

The AMC Liaison Office (LNO) provides a full range of research and development support to TEXCOM and III Corps. It serves as the interface between AMC organizations and organizations located at Fort Hood which are involved in testing AMC research and development items. The principal support is provided to TEXCOM, a major Operational Test and Evaluation Command (OPTEC) testing agency.

AMC LNO is a tenant unit consisting of a headquarters element situated in Building 91022 at West Fort Hood, (817) 288-1228/1230.

3rd Finance Group

The 3rd Finance Group was activated at Fort Hood on April 17, 1987 as a major non-divisional finance command.

Its mission is to train finance soldiers to operate and survive in a combat environment while providing timely and accurate financial support to units and soldiers.

The 3rd Finance Group consists of Headquarters Detachment, 15th Finance Support Unit (FSU), 27th FSU, 502nd FSU and the Finance Section at the 21st Replacement Detachment for incoming soldiers.

The Group has operational control for training and contingency planning of the 1st FSU, Fort Riley; the 4th FSU, Fort Carson; the 5th FSU, Fort

Polk and the 230th FSU, Fort Sill as well as 12 Reserve/National Guard Finance Support Units.

The 15th Finance Support Unit provides finance support to the soldiers of 1st Cavalry Division. The 27th and 502nd Finance Support Units provide support to Headquarters III Corps, 13th Support Command, and other non-divisional major subordinate commands. The Finance Section at the 21st Replacement Detachment is located in Building 1853. The hours of operation are from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. Soldiers are serviced on a walk-in basis immediately after signing in to Fort Hood at the Soldier Welcome and Care Center located at Building 121.

3rd Personnel Group

The 3rd Personnel Group was activated Sept. 16, 1990 at Fort Hood, Texas. Originally constituted July 1, 1940 as the 3rd Replacement Depot, the Group has a proud heritage which includes five campaigns throughout the European Theater during World War II.

Its mission is command and control of the personnel service support community at Fort Hood and other CORTRAIN installations. The Group commander is dual-hatted and also serves as the III Corps Adjutant General.

3rd Personnel Group is comprised of the 546th Personnel Service

Company, the 15th Personnel Service Company, the 502nd Personnel Service Company, the 21st Replacement Detachment, and the Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment.

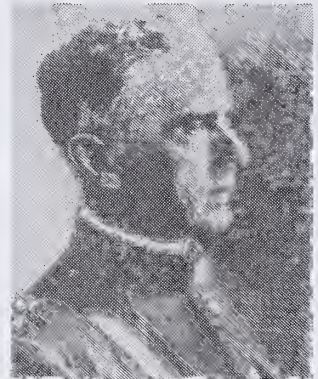
Other 3rd Personnel Group units are the 1st Personnel Service Company at Fort Riley, the 4th Personnel Service Company at Fort Polk, and the 517th Personnel Service Company at Fort Bliss. These units support the CORTRAIN divisions and regiment that combine to form the III Armored Corps.



FORMER III CORPS COMMANDERS



MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM M. WRIGHT
JUN 1916 TO JUL 1918



MAJ. GEN. ROBERT L. BULLARD
JUL 1918 TO OCT 1918

*The
Great
Place*



MAJ. GEN. JOHN L. HINES
OCT 1918 TO JUL 1919

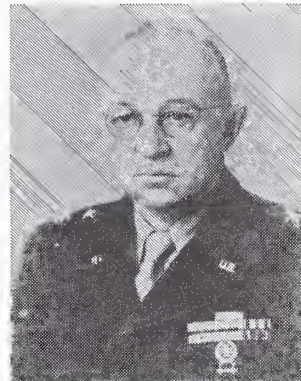


MAJ. GEN. WALTER K. WILSON
DEC 1940 TO JUL 1941
DEC 1941 TO APR 1942

FORMER III CORPS COMMANDERS



MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL
JUL 1941 TO DEC 1941



MAJ. GEN. JOHN P. LUCAS
APR 1942 TO MAY 1943

*The
Great
Place*



MAJ. GEN. HAROLD R. BULL
JUN 1943 TO OCT 1943



MAJ. GEN. JOHN MILLIKIN
OCT 1943 TO MAR 1945

FORMER III CORPS COMMANDERS



MAJ. GEN. JAMES A. VAN FLEET
MAR 1945 TO FEB 1946



MAJ. GEN. IRA T. WYCHE
FEB 1946 TO MAY 1946

*The
Great
Place*



MAJ. GEN. LELAND S. HOBBS
MAY 1946 TO OCT 1946



MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM B. KEAN
MAR 1951 TO JUL 1952

FORMER III CORPS COMMANDERS



MAJ. GEN. IRA P. SWIFT
AUG 1952 TO APR 1953



MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM S. BIDDLE
OCT 1953 TO APR 1954

*The
Great
Place*



MAJ. GEN. HOBART R. GAY
APR 1953 TO OCT 1954



MAJ. GEN. THOMAS L. HARROLD
OCT 1954 TO JUN 1956

FORMER FORT HOOD COMMANDERS



MAJ. GEN. A. D. BRUCE
APR 1942 TO APR 1943

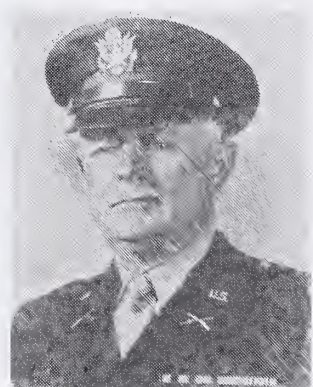


MAJ. GEN ORLANDO WARD
MAY 1943 TO MAR 1944

*The
Great
Place*



BRIG. GEN. W. R. NICHOLOS
MAR 1944 TO JUL 1944



COL. B. F. DELAMATER, JR.
JUL 1944 TO APR 1946

FORMER FORT HOOD COMMANDERS



MAJ. GEN. JOHN L. LEONARD
JUN 1946 TO JUL 1946



MAJ. GEN. JOHN M. DEVINE
JUL 1946 TO OCT 1946

*The
Great
Place*



MAJ. GEN. LELAND S. HOBBS
OCT 1946 TO AUG 1947



MAJ. GEN. J. G. CHRISTIANSEN
SEP 1947 TO JAN 1949

FORMER FORT HOOD COMMANDERS



MAJ. GEN. ALBERT C. SMITH
JUN 1949 TO OCT 1950



MAJ. GEN. W. B. PALMER
NOV 1950 TO DEC 1950

*The
Great
Place*



MAJ. GEN. BRUCE C. CLARKE
JAN 1951 TO APR 1953



MAJ. GEN. L. L. DOAN
APR 1953 TO JUL 1953

FORMER FORT HOOD COMMANDERS

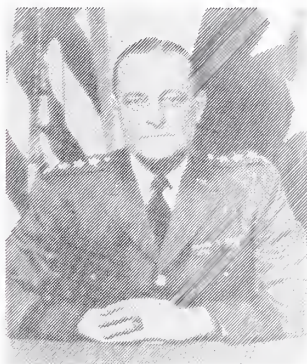
The Great Place



MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM N. GILLMORE
JUN 1956 TO AUG 1957



MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM S. BIDDLE
AUG 1957 TO MAR 1959



MAJ. GEN. EARLE G. WHEELER
MAR 1959 TO MAR 1960



MAJ. GEN. E. G. FARRAND
APR 1960 TO JUN 1961



MAJ. GEN. W. H. S. WRIGHT
JUL 1961 TO MAR 1962

FORMER FORT HOOD AND III CORPS COMMANDERS



BRIG. GEN. JOHN A. BEALL, JR.
SEP 1961 TO APR 1962



LT. GEN. THOMAS W. DUNN
APR 1962 TO OCT 1963



MAJ. GEN. H. J. JABLONSKY
NOV 1963 TO JAN 1964

*The
Great
Place*



LT. GEN. HARVEY H. FISCHER
JAN 1964 TO FEB 1965



LT. GEN. RALPH E. HAINES, JR.
MAR 1965 TO APR 1967

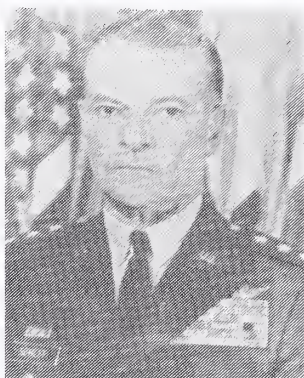


LT. GEN. GEORGE R. MATHER
JUN 1967 TO JUL 1968

FORMER FORT HOOD AND III CORPS COMMANDERS



LT. GEN. B. E. POWELL
SEP 1968 TO JUL 1971



LT. GEN. GEORGE P. SENEFF, JR.
JUL 1971 TO SEP 1973



LT. GEN. ALLEN M. BURDETT, JR.
SEP 1973 TO MAR 1975

*The
Great
Place*



LT. GEN. ROBERT M. SHOEMAKER
MAR 1975 TO NOV 1977



LT. GEN. MARVIN D. FULLER
NOV 1977 TO JAN 1980



LT. GEN. RICHARD E. CAVAZOS
JAN 1980 TO FEB 1982

FORMER AND CURRENT FORT HOOD AND III CORPS COMMANDERS



LT. GEN. WALTER F. ULMER, JR.
FEB 1982 TO JUN 1985

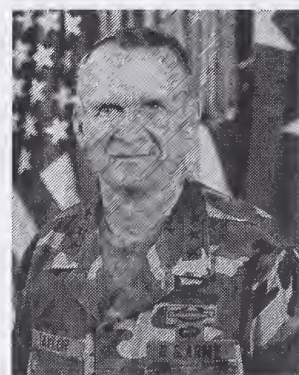


LT. GEN. CROSBIE E. SAINT
JUN 1985 TO JUN 1988

*The
Great
Place*



LT. GEN. RICHARD G. GRAVES
JUN 1988 TO JUN 1991



LT. GEN. H. G. TAYLOR
JUN 1991 TO PRESENT

FORT HOOD

1942 - 1992



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